RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1896.

A POWERFUL PLEA. Speich of Hon. H. R. Pollard at

THE ISSUES OF THE CANVASS.

Able Presentation of Democratic Doctrine in Chicago Platform,

GLORIOUS MEETING OF DEMOCRATS

Liberally Applauded for His Masterly Defence of Democratic Doc-

At Large-J. E. West, of Soffolk

delegates; T. J. Saunders,

Cypress District-L. P. Brinkley, A. D. filteer, delegates; F. W. Hunter, J. H.

and Reps. Williamson, delegates; W. J. Lee and Frank Wright, alternates.

Prom Suffelk-R. S. Boykin, J. C. Susey, and J. W. Tumley.
Chuckatuck District-T. A. McClenny, K. H. Tynes, W. M. Brittain.
Holy Neck District-A. H. Eaker, Julius
Rawles, J. Frank Cutchin.
Cypress District-Bruce Smith, Ed. D.

Holy Neck District—A. H. Baker, Julius F. Rawles, J. Frank Cutchin.

Cypress District—Hruce Smith, Ed. D. Brinkley, M. F. Lloyd.
Sieepy Hole District—M. J. Kliby, Reps. Williamson, G. W. Jakeman.

Mr. J. E. West, who has been chairman of the committee for the past two-cars, was unanimously re-elected to that position, for which he has proved alimself admirably adapted. Mr. West was one of Virginia's "gold" delegates as the Chicago convention, but he partificated in the nomination of Bryan and Sewall, and has since been not only loyal oparty principle, but is heart and soul in the work of securing the election of the regular Democratic ticket.

ualled, it severs party ties and sweeps

it came an appalling panie, that caused CONSPIRACY WITH WALL STREET.

In August, 1863, Mr. Cleveland called the Congress chosen along with himself, upon the tariff issue, and veflecting in no special sense the sentiments of the of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, which prescribed that the govern-men, should purchase every month 4.500,oce fine ounces of silver, for which Treasury-notes were to be issued, unger which the volume of currency was then having a monthly increase at the rate of \$18,982.654. (See Official Circular No. 173, issued by the Treasury Department, July 1, 1896. What powerful influences were brought to bear by the administration to becure the pussage of this repeal through the Senate, where its fate was for months in suspense, is a part of the history of the country and heed not be commented upon. The repeal was accomplished, and the conspirators, leagued to demonetize and destroy one half of the money of the centuries and of the Constitution, holdly asserted what no one had before ly asserted what no one had before dared assert, that the country was on a gold basis, and enjoyed the blessedness of a single gold standard. The repeal brought no relief, and the Democrats. directed to right this wrong. In sullen in-difference, or in a frenzy of indigna-tion, either absented themselves from the candidates, and, as a result, the House of Representatives went into the control of the Republican party. Rallying from their defeat and organizing for victory, the mighty hosts of Democracy were set the mighty hosts of Democracy were set in battle array at Chicago, amidst a dash and enthusiasm never before equalled in the annals of American history. There, in the hands of the fearless and eloquent William Jennings Bryan, was placed the hanner of Democracy, which he has already dared to wave in the very face of the stronghold of the enemy. Who can doubt that he will bear it triumphantly to victory.

of the enemy. Who can doubt the will bear it triumphantly to victory THE ISSUE OF THE CANVASS. The issue of the canvass is squarely made, and I come to you, my fellow-citizens, to give and to take pledges of fidelity to the faith of the Democratic fathers. From the disgrace of defeat, wrought by treachery in the camp and by departure from the faith of the fa-thers. I here to-day utter the railying

Once more into the breach, dear

friends; once more!"

That you may see the exact issue, I beg to quote from the two platforms.

The Republicans declare, "We are unalterably opposed to every measure fore opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote; and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold tained at a parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolable the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin

In 1876, when John Sherman was a poor

The utter rein that would come to suffolk, VA., September 14.—(Special.)—The campaign was opened here today, there being an unusually large turnout of Democrats to choose delegates to
effect of it upon the commerce of the at Port Norfolk next Thursday, and to hear speeches from Hon. H. R. Pollard and Hon. D. Gardiner Tyler. The meet-of time. The records of human history of time. The records of human history did not go back to a time where they did not move together. They have varied in value, sometimes one and sometimes one of the property of the none of the property of the conditional property of the At Large-J. E. West of Solfok.

Town of Suffolk-J. C. Bell, J. E.
Booker, C. R. Brothers, E. E. Holland,
W. J. Hosfer, delegates—each delegate
to choose his alternate.
Chuckatuck District—S. T. Ellis, A. J.
Powell, W. J. Simons, E. C. Ramsay,
J. C. Rives, delegates; T. J. Saunders,
J. C. Rives, delegates; T. J. Saunders,
T. G. Rives, delegates of Ref. and measure the daily necessities of Ref. and.
The measure the daily necessities of Ref. and the measure the measure the daily necessities

price of gold."
"5. Both coins are indispensable." W. T. Taylor, George T. Aikins, R. H.
Tynes, W. M. Brittsin, alternates.
Holy Neck District—Thomas H. Barnes,
John Richard Holland, William E. Whitfield, delegates; J. Oliver Cutchin, R. C.
Norfieet, Henry Everett, alternates.

Cypress District—L. P. Brinkley, A. D.
Miltoer, delegates; F. W. Hunter, J. H.

"5. Both coins are indispensable."
How like a modern silver lunatic is such talk! Read that paragraph to the average single-gold-standard man, without disclosing the name of the author, and I will wager a guinea in gold, scarce as it is, that he will pronounce the sentiments Communistic and Anarchistic.

Here we have the Magnus Apollo of

their faith bluntly and plainly laying down the proposition that "the demone-tization of silver raises the price of gold." Yet the advocates of the single-gold-standard, of high and low degree, laud their chosen standard because it never has, and never will, vary in value. Boykin, J. C. REPUBLICAN DOUBLE - STANDARD

The centralization of the visions and hopes of the monometallists upon gold, as possessing an unvarying standard by

New York and New England, were once double-standard men's McKinley himself stands upon a platform not in conso-nance with his life-long sentiments ex-pressed in and out of Congress. But you must hear James G. Blaine on this all-

important subject. He said:
"I believe gold and silver coin to be
the money of the Constitution-indeed
the money of the American people anterior to the Constitution, money which the organic law of the republic recog-nized as independent of its own exis-tence. No power was conferred on Congress to declare that either metal

their doing, except the last.

Against this deciaration of the Republicans, against foes without and friends

following reasons: First-Silver, as I as gold, is the money of the Con-ution, the money of the nation."

Webster, the greatest constitutional lawyer the country ever prothought the Constitution meant some-thing on this point. He said: "I am certainly of opinion, then, that gold and silver, at rates fixed by Congresa, con-stitute the legal standard of value in any other standard or displace this." To this proposition Mr Calhoun, in his speech in reply, though differing widely on other points, agreed.

CARLISLE MISLEADING.

But we are told by Mr. Carlisle that Mr. Jefferson stopped the coinage of silver dollars in 1896, and, therefore, he was opposed to the free coinage of silver. This statement as a basis for the conclusion drawn from it is unworthy of the high source from which it emanated. If he had fully stated what he merely of South American countries was a legal tender, as well as the American silver dollar, and then freely circulated in this country, and that the demands of trade were for half-dollars and not dollar pieces, and had he consulted Circular No. 123, issued by the department over which he presides (page 46), he over which he presides (page 46), he had and come that in that year (1896) gold in the last five years, let him hold his hand, and come to the stand would have seen that in that year (1896) there was coined of silver \$471,319, being about three times as much as was coined during the proceding year, and more than had ever been coined in any one year of all the silver coins. And to the end of Mr. Jefferson's administration, three years later (as shown by the same docuyears later (as shown by the same docuyears) the annual coinage steadily in-

FROM PHILIP DRUNK. But I appeal from Philip drunk to But let us come nearer home, and Philip sober-from Carlisle, Secretary of consult a more recent and almost as Treasury, the pampered favorite of distinguished a writer on this subject. Rentucky. On the floor of the House of Representatives in 1878, he said with the earnestness of a vigorous manhood:

"According to my views of the subject the correctness of the principle." his mantle to fall, to Carlisie the unpur-"According to my views of the subject, the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe, to destrey by legislation, and otherwise one-half of the metallic money of the world, is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age. The consummation of such a scheme would nitroactly enof such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pretilence, and famine that ever occurred in the history of the world. The strugge now going on not cease, and one that the constant of silver by us would be the occasion of setting free vast amounts of gold now hoarded."

THE ARREST world. The strugge now going on can-not cease, and ought not to cease, until all the industrial interests of the coun-try are fully and finally emancipated from the heartless dominion of syndi-cates, stock exchanges, and other great combinations of money-grabbers in this country and in Europe."

combinations of money-grabbers in this country and in Europe."

It is unnecessary to comment even on the divergence between the present conduct and former sentiments of this old man. I leave him resting under the

or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

The Democrats demand: "We demand the free and unlimited conage of both sitver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract."

The first of these, stripped of its flummery about international agreement. Pronounces against silver as a part of the constitutional currency of the country. This was a departure, for the Republican party in its national platform of 1833 had declared for "the use of both gold and silver as standard money."

THE WORDS OF AN ENEMY.

In 1836, when John Sherman was a poor that he was glad to get himself relieved of the burden, and resume the powers and functions of an ordinary being. Would that our gold friends were content to prosper, as we did under the double standard-both silver and gold-the money of the Constitution.

OUR LOSS, ENGLAND'S GAIN. Second: Because the free coinage of sli-

ver will arrest the continual contraction of the currency, which has produced, and is still producing, disaster.

To show that our currency is being contracted, I cite Official Circular No. 123, before referred to (page 50), where it will be seen that the department estimates the per capita circulation for the current year (1896) at \$21.10, whereas in 1894 tt was \$24.25, a difference of \$3.18 in favor of 1894; showing that, if the circulation of 1896 was as great as 1894, we would have \$222,600,000 more money in cirwould have \$22,600,000 more money in cir-culation than we actually have, a sum equal to the production of silver in the whole world for 18% (see page 23 of same as great as the production of that metal in the United States for the same year (see page 25, same circular), and about ten times as great as the colnage of silten times as great as the colmage of silver in any one year of the country's history. But, when we take into consideration the different conditions that confront us financially, this per capita contraction, large as it is, is but a drop in the bucket. The single gold-standard people are fond of reminding us that we are in debt to England. This is a true saying. But how easily, friends, was this debt met in 1873, the date of the commission of the gigantic crime "by" the money-grabbers in this country and in Europe!" By selling our wheat at \$1.95 in London, or \$1.25 on the farm, and our cotton at 20 cents. Placing the yield of wheat in 1873 at 200,000 by bushels, we have \$375,000,000 as the value of the crop: have \$375,000,000 as the value of the crop; But how it is now, with wheat worth only 79 cents in London, and 45 cents on the farm? Our crop of 400,000,000 sells for only \$199,000,000 -a shrinkage of \$195,000,000. So that the quaity sent abroad in 1885 (estimated at 100,000,000 bushels), which, at the price of 1873, would have brought \$125,000,000, brought only \$45,000,000 -or a difference of \$80,000,000. A larger relative decline obtains as to cotton, our other chief article of export. So that it takes more than double as much wheat and cotton to "figuidate our Interest have \$375,000,000 as the value of the crop It takes more than double as much wheat and cotton to liquidate our interest account with England, which reaches 100,000,000, as it did in 1874. Can any sane man fall to see how immensely England is benefited by a policy which gives her twice as much bread, and enables her to supply her mills with cotton at one half cost? All she gains we lose, not only in wealth, but, as I said before, in currency. Here, then, is a new leak in our monetary system. Of course, England is for a single, gold standard. It doubles her interest account. ROBS LABOR OF ITS BREAD.

Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Tressury under Washington, of whom Webster said: "He smote the rock of national resources, and abundant streams gushed forth—he touched the dead corpse of public credit, and it sprung upon its feet," compared the currency of the country to the hinges on the door of commerce, and decried any curtailment of the money of the nation.

"But," say the wise men from the East, "It is not a contracted currency that has

put down prices, but overproduction."
This is their staple argument. They tell
you that this overproduction is caused
by discovery and development in recent of that day were erroneously attributed to "overtrading and overproduction." In that speech he uttered these memorable "He who tampers with the cur raiting for the aid or consent keen-sighted, and may shift for itself; but he beggars labor, which is honest, unsuspecting, and too busy with the present to calculate the future."

Mr. Calhoun evidently thought that a contracted currency depressed prices. Arguing for a separation of the government from any and all banking systems, he said: "Look at France with her abundant supply, with her channels of isculation full to overflowing with colors." circulation full to overflowing with coins,

and her flourishing industry."

John Stuart Mill, the greatest writer or political economy of the age, says: "That an increase in the quantity of money raises prices, and that a diminution lowers them, is the most elementary proposition in the theory of currency, and without it we should have no key to of the others.

Free coinage will certainly increase the quantity of money. That raises prices, says Mr. Mid.

WHERE IS THE GOLD?

But the answer given to this argument is that free coinage will not increase the volume of currency, because the effect will be to drive gold, amounting to \$557,000,000, out of the country, some say, or out of circulation, say others If it is driven out of the country, some thing of value-either money thing of value-either money or com-modity-must be returned in its place. If out of circulation simply, then, I say it is already out of circulation, and has been all the while. The rich hoard it in vaults, the poor hide it in stockment), the annual coinage steadily in-creased, reaching \$702,965, in 1809. as to be of no importance.

distinguished a writer on this subject.
Mr. E. B. Andrews, president of Brown
University, Providence, R. I., and late
Professor of Political Economy at Cornell tization of sliver raised the price of gold, and that to remonetize it would cheapen gold, from which he concludes: "The people would not hoard or export gold in face of a movement certain to cheapen

Now, I ask in all frankness, is not the opinion of these learned scientists, wholl by disinterested, worth more than the opinion of all the Morgans in Christendom, whose interests are directly involved. As to the opinion of the lesser lights in finances, they have none—they simply repeat what is passed to them down from the Wall-street kings. In my native county there was a justice in ante-

(CONCLUDED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

BRYAN'S TRIP EAST.

HE IS ACCORDED A SUCCESSION OF OVATIONS.

TALKS MONEY TO WORKINGMEN.

ances-Emphatic Denial of the Charge That He Said He Was Not

a splendid night's rest in a private car, in a quiet corner of the railroad yards in East St. Louis, Hon. William J. Bryan started East at 6:30 o'clock this morning. He is accompanied by Congressman Allen and several members of the local com-Mr. Bryan stated this morning that he

was in splendid voice and health. SPEECH AT BELLEVILLE.

NASHVILLE, ILL., September 14 -- Although the hour was very early when Mr. where the first stop was made, more than a thousand people were waiting for the the tracks, but a large number held posttions on top of neighboring box-cars. Mr. Bryan was presented by Martin W. Shafer, chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and made a short address. In the course of his remarks he

"If the people of the United States de ounce of gold throughout the world. If we succumb to the influences which are bolstered up by the great money influ-ence, these same influences will be turned ence, these same issuences will be turned upon weaker nations, and nation after nation will be driven from the use of silver, and every new nation that joins in the crusade for gold will make, our property cheaper and our money dearer, and give unearned advantage to, men who own ranney and change money, and add continuing distress to the people who time has the gold standard ever received the voluntary endorsement of those who labor. (Cheers.) It has been supported, it has been defended, and it has been propagated by those who, instead of pro-ducing wealth, live upon the toil of others, and by holding and cornering the others, and by hosting and confering the money of the world, charge what they will for it to those who must have it to do the business of the world. Take away the gold standard, the support of the money-owning classes and money-changing classes, and it will not stand for a single day in any nation on earth.

LABORING FOR RELIEF.

"We are laboring to bring relief, not only to the aggicultural people, but to the masses of the people everywhere, because whenever we take away that increasing strain upon the small supply of gold in the world we bring hope, inspiration, and relief to all the masses of mankind, who for twenty years have been weighed down by the burden of the been weighed down by the burden of th

"I beg you, therefore, to remember this, that upon your vote may depend the action of the State of Illinois. We do not believe this is true, because we think our majority will be more than one, and if it shall be less than 100.00 we shall be disappointed. (Applause and cheers, and cries of 'You will not be.')
"If it should be but one, it simply more at this, that upon your action as a

means this, that upon your action as a voter might depend the result in this State, and upon one individual may depend whether silver shall be restored or not. I appeal to you to do your duty not. I appeal to you to do your duty as you see it, and let no threat or per-suasion swerve you from making each yote register a freeman's will. (Loud

For the first time since he was nomi-nated, Mr. Bryan travelled to-day by special train. He has made journeys in campaign has he been provided with entire train for his exclusive use. T train was furnished by the Illinois State Democratic Committee, while the combi-nation sleeping-, dining-, and parlor-car in which he will live while in Kentucks was tendered by Colonel Urey Woodson of Owensboro', National Committeemar from Kentucky.

THE BRYAN PARTY.

The party that left St. Louis with Mr. Bryan consisted of Colonel Woodson Ridgley Cayee, of Louisville; Judge John Fulton, of Bardstown, Ky. Deputy Collector of Customs at Louisville; W. S Cantrell, chairman of the Illinois Rail road and Warehouse Company; Judge M Crawford, Democratic candidate Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois; A. Scott Matthews, of Salem, a member of the Illinois State Dem-cratic Committee; Thomas Marshall, cratic Committee; Thomas Marshall, of Salem, Ill., a cousin of Mr. Bryan's; Colonel W. Doze, private secretary to Governor Altgeld; Congressman John W. Allen, of Mississippl; and ex-Congress-man J. S. Williams, of Illinois, The train was in charge of B. F. Dick-son, superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and George B. Hor-

ner, division passenger-agent of that

The arrival of Mr. Bryan at Mascon taha, Ill., had been advertised for 7:45, but the train reached there at 7:20, and Mr. Bryan made a few remarks to a small crowd of undemonstrative people. They cheered as the train drew out.

MONEY TALK APPLAUDED. MONEY TALK APPLAUDED,
MT. VERNON, ILL., September 14.—
When the Bryan special train reached
Nashville, Ill., the Democratic candidate
found several hundred people there. They
cheered him when he came on the car
platform, and applauded his remarks
about the money question.
Ashley, the next stop, had a large and
enthusiastic crowd. Mr. Bryan again
spoke.

to meet Mr. Bryan, and when he reach ed here at 9:20 they formed in line and escorted him to a stand erected in front of the State Supreme Court building a hundred yards from the railway sta-

It was found that Mt. Vernon had pre pared to give Mr. Bryan a rousing re-ception. A Bryan and Sewall club, com-posed of young men and women, the former in white duck uniforms and the girls in white muslin, had formed a dou-ble line extending from the station to-ward the court-house, and through this Mr. Bryan passed, while the crowd cheered loudly. It was a very good-sized crowd, numbering several thousand peo-ple, and they had plenty of enthusiasm. A brass band marched ahead of Mr. Bry-an to the stand, and following him came a number of men bearing campaign transparencies.

Mr. Bryan was introduced by Judge girls in white muslin, had formed a dou-

Mr. Bryan was introduced by Judge Sample, State Appellate Judge, and made a 12-minute speech. His train left Mt.

AT CARMI AND EVANSVILLE. CARMI, ILL, September 14.—In his speech at Mt. Vernon, Ill, Mr. Bryan answered the allegation that he had said he was not a Democrat. His remarks follow:

follow:
"I appreciate the fact that this meeting is presided over by one who until this campaign has been a Republican (referring to Judge Sample). A few months ago I was in your midst then as a private

citizen simply representing a cause which was near to my heart, and when I told you here that the brand of my Democra-cy was different from the brand which was being represented by the administrawas being represented by the administra-tion, your city was advertised by those who tried to make it apppear that I denied that I was a Democrat. (Cheers.) My friends, those of you who were here know that I not only did not declare myself not a Democrat, but I have al-ways declared myself a better Democrat

ways declared myself a better Democrat than any man who sought to undo what Jefferson and Jackson did for the Ameri-cian people". (Great cheering.) Fifteen hundred people were bunched around a speakers' platform at McLeans-boro', Ill., when Candidate Bryan's train reached that place, at 19-29 A. M. Nearly everybody had an umbrella to keep off the rays of the sun, but the heat did not hamper the crowd in its enthusiasm. A gangplank with one end resting on the train platform enabled Mr. Bryan to reach the stand without being obliged to fight his way through the throng, as to fight his way through the throng, as he had frequently been obliged to do, and as he jumped nimbly across the nar-row bridge a resounding cheer went up, and a brass band, its members attired in sailor costume, played vigorously. Mr. Bryan delivered an earnest address, and at the conclusion of his remarks was en-

thusiastically cheered.

There was a fair-sized crowd at Enfield, Ill., and a large crowd at Carmi, Ill., and Mr. Bryan spoke briefly at each place. Soon after leaving Carmi the Bryan spe-cial crossed the Wabash into Indiana, and Mr. Bryan received his welcome to that sir. Bryan received his welcome to that State from committees from Mt. Vernon, Ind., and Evansville, headed, respectively, by Colonel A. D. Owen and John W. Pen-cer, who had joined the candidate's party at Carmi.

GREAT CROWDS AT LOUISVILLE. GREAT CROWDS AT LOUISVILLE.

ATIred almost to the point of prostration, after a fathguing journey of fourteen hours from St. Louis, his voice nearly gone from the effort expended in a score of speeches, Hon, W. J. Bryan arrived at 7:30 to-night in a special train over the Louisville, Henderson, and St. Louis railroad. The day had been extremely hot, and the wear and tear on the Democratic candidate's system began to show

hot, and the wear and tear on the Democratic candidate's system began to show
shortly after he crossed the line into
Kentucky. He had not intended to make
many speeches, but the enthusiasm of
the crowds at every station where a stop
was made carried him away, and his
resolutions went for naught. As a consequence, he had hardly voice and
strength enough left on reaching Louisville to comply with the requirements of
his programme for the evening.

An enormous crowd cheered him on his
arrival at the Union Depot, in company

An enormous crowd cheerer and on marrival at the Union Depot, in company with Mr. Woodson, Democratic central committeeman from this State; Senator J. S. C. Blackburn; Representative John Allen, the Mississippi humorist, and

others of prominence.

A salute of forty-five guns by Battery
A, of the Louisville Legion, told the people of Louisville that the young Nebraskan had reached the city. It was with members of his party were pushed through the howling enthusiasts at the depot and enabled to enter the carriages in waiting. Chairman John H. Head-ley and the local Reception Committee met Mr. Bryan there, and under their escort he was taken through the streets, crowded with cheering people, to the Willard Hotel. Here there was a momentary wait, and then the line of proces-

tary wait, and then the line of procession, consisting of a score of carriages, was taken to Phoenix Hill Park, where the first speech was made.

Phoenix Hill Park is a big summer garden, and to-night it was jammed and packed with many thousands of peoplehow many cannot be reasonably estimated. Every seat in the enclosure had been taken out to provide fog the crowd. The Democratic candidate began to speak at 9 o'clock. Mr. Bryan's voice was so hoarse that not a tenth of those present heard his words. He paid his compliments to the third ticket, and maintained that the issue was drawn between the Republican and the Democratic platforms, and that the bolters party's expression of principles did not figure in the campaign.

Another great demonstration took place the Haymarket, a spaceous, open

at the Haymarket, a spacious, open square, where the second meeting was held. The crowd there numbered at least 15,000, made up largely of excur-sionists, who had been brought to Louis-ville from the neighboring points. Judge Sterling B. Toney, presented Mr. Bryan.
Outside the Willard, the third place
where Mr. Bryan speke, another concourse of humanity was assembled. The
two last speeches were very brief, and
contained nothing new. Mr. Bryan was
too tired to say much.

FIRST SPEECH IN INDIANA. EVANSVILLE, IND., September 14. The first place a stop was made i diana by the Bryan train was Mt. non. Five thousand people greeted Mr. Bryan there, In his speech Mr. Bryan

aid: They talk of a flood of silver. Nothing excites my compassion more than to find the man who has not enough money to pay his debts, and does not know where next winter's provisions will come from trembling in his boots for fear of a flood of money, and that it will overwhelm him. (Laughter.) Where is the flood com-ing from? They say European nations will send their silver here. It will not come unless somebody here will give what those people demand in return. Of the silver now circulating in Europe, almost all of it is at a ratio more favorable to silver than here. You do not melt the spoons worth a dollar and a half into money worth a dollar and twenty-nine cents because it does not pay. When ome are afraid of a great increase in the production of silver and an increase in

Bryan reached Evansville shortly Mr. Bryan reached Evansville shortly before 1 o'clock. He was placed in a car-riage and taken to an open lot 100 yards from where the train stopped, at the corner of Ohlo street and First avenue. The lot was crowded to its outskirts with people. Two Bryan and Sewall clubs ar-rived after Mr. Bryan reached the cov-ered stand, from which he made his speech, and increased the gathering. The

On to Washington.

The Pickett Camp excursion to Washington on Wednesday morning, September 16th, promises to be quite a success as this trip gives those who wish to g not only an opportunity to visit Wash ington, but can go to the battle-field of Antietam or Sharpsburg, at the reunion Gray, who will gather there to unve a monument to their fallen comrade a monument to their failen comrades which takes place on the latter battle field on the 17th. This train will leave Broad and Hancock streets, via Rich mend, Fredericksburg, and Potomac rail toad, at 7:30 A. M., September 16th. Re-turning. leaves Washington Thursday turning, leaves Washing evening, September 17th, sharp, and will be under the charge of Thompson, Michie & Adams, the well known excursion managers, who have perfected all the necessary arrangement, for the trip. One Fare for the Round Trip.

The Southern rai way will sell tickets to Richmond and return, within a radius of 150 miles, at one fare for the round of 150 miles, at one fare for the round-trip, to all who wish to hear Hon. W. J. Bryan speak, Friday night, September

Trains from Danville arrive at 6:40 P. M., and from West Point at 5 P. M. This will give everybody plenty of time to get a good seat.

James Conway, 712 west Leigh street, who has been a hackman for twenty-five years, says: "My son Oscar had all the symptoms of worms. I tried a box of the Mexican Worm Lozenges, and I can say that the medicine has worked like a charm." Large 50c, boxes now 25c, Office 306 east Broad street.

## WIMMER IS BAILED.

JUDGE WITT RELEASES HIM IN THE SUM OF \$5,000.

PATHETIC SCENES IN COURT-ROOM.

J. Griffin and M. J. Nash Become

James Edward Wimmer, charged with killing young Samuel Gustavus Thalhimer, siept at his home, No. north Seventeenth street, last night. He was allowed ball in the sum of \$5,000 by Judge Witt, of the Hustings Court, yesterday afternoon, and the bond required was soon produced. It was generally thought that the accused would te given ball, but the impression as to the amount which would be demanded while others thought it was too little. However, Judge Witt, who gave the most careful and impartial attention to the testimony adduced before him, exercised that judgment which is vested alone in him.

habeas corpus about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and at that hour about 300 people had crowded into that chamber for the purpose of listening to the evipeople had crowded into that channels for the purpose of listening to the evidence in this now celebrated case. Wimmer, looking just a little pale, occupied a seat beside his counsel, Messrs. H. M. Smith, Jr., and Minitree Folkes. Mrs. Wimmer sat next to her husband. The prosecution was represented by only

wimmer at next to her hussand. In prosecution was represented by only Commonwealth's-Atterney Richardson. Only two persons were put upon the witness stand. They were the prisoner and his daughter, Ida May Wimmer. The accused was first called, and he displayed the same coolness and determination which has characterized his conduct since the fearful tragedy of Monday evening, the 7th instant. He was asked by ex-Commonwealth's-Attorney Smith to tell all he knew about the affair, and began by saying that he had only seen young Thalhimer two or three times, and was never personally acquainted with him. He said his daughter, Ida, had been an invalid since her birth. Last winter the accused apent in Danville, returning here in the spring. As early as the latter part of May or the less child and could only do a little light Later on, when the girl's trouble became more pronounced. Wimmer said he told his wife that she had better call in a doctor to see what was the mater with Ida. A physician was summoned, but he could not think of the name of the medicould not think of the name of the medical man. Later on Dr. Brooker was
was called in, and he gave the girl some
medicine. "Up to this time I had never
dreamed that anything serious was
wrong with my daughter," the accused
went on, "and I did not know anything
about it until about 5 o'clock last Monday evening, when I came home. It
was Labor-Day and I was not at work,
though I had been down to the shop. I
did not go home to any dinner that day.
I found my other daughter, Ada, in the
kitchen crying when I did go, and when
I asked her what was the matter she kitchen crying when I did go, and when I asked her what was the matter she said that Ida was up-stairs sick. I asked her where was 'mamma,' and she replied, 'up-stairs with Ida.' I ran right up-stairs before finishing my supper, and as soon as I started up I met my wife, who told me of my daughter's ruin. She said that Sammy Thulhimer had ruined Ida. I said: 'Is it possible that he has done this,' and Ida then said, 'Yes; papa, I could not help it. He made me.''

The prisoner here went somewhat into the details of the alleged assault, as

the details of the alleged assant, as he was told of it that evening, and narrated how he went out to look for young Thaihimer. He said that Dr. Brooker had given his daughter some medicine, with the instructions that when the last dose of it was taken her mother was to the details of the details of the said said points on its line in the said said points on its line in the said that Dr. Brooker model in the said the said that Dr. Brooker model in the said that tion. The last dose was taken on the Monday morning of the tragedy, and Mrs. Wimmer had complied with the in structions of the physician, who pro-claimed the facts as to the giri's condition to Mrs. Wimmer. (

DETERMINED TO HAVE REVENGE. Wimmer said that when he had been apprised of the facts he went downstairs, got his coat and hat, and determined that he would have his revenge. mined that he would have his revenge. He then went up-town in search of Samuel Thalhimer. He walked past Thalhimer's father's store, on Broad street, but found it closed. Meeting a small boy near by, he asked him where Mr. Thalhimer lived. The lad said that he would show Wimmer. They had not gone far together, when the boy said: "There he is, now." Wimmer said that when he saw the young man he caught him by the shoulder and said, "You have rulned my daughter." Wimmer declared that the young man's reply was: "Who do you mean—Ida? Well, if I have, Fil pay for it." "With that," conwho do you mean-tai. Well, it have, Fil pay for it." "With that," continued the prisoner, "I slapped the knife into him, and kept on stabbling him. I do not know how many times I cut him. When he staggered off I was satisfied that I had avenged my daughter's in juries." The witness said that he then turned to look for a policeman, and de-scribed his meeting with Officer Mattern,

ardson the accused did not vary much from his direct testimony. He denied having whetted his knife on a brick or rock before going out to look for Thalhimer, and also denied that he went into a pawnhroker's place on lower Main street to purchase a revolver on the day of the killing. He said that he had a pistol at home at that time. TESTIMONY OF THE GIRL.

When the prisoner had concluded his testimony Ida May Wimmer, the girl alleged to have been dishonored by young Thalhimer, was called, and one frail little creature was led to the witness-stand by Officers Weisiger and Johnston, and when she first began her story she almost broke down. Her story sne amost broke down. Her statement was somewhat incoherent, and very pathetic. She was examined by Mr. Smith, and gave her age and name. She corroborated a part of her father's testimony. She said she met Thaihimer last November, and that he had been to see her several times. She said that one day while she was standing at her last November, and that he had been to see her several times. She said that one day, while she was standing at her gate, she saw the young man pass and raise his hat. She did not speak, because she did not know him. A few days after the same young man came along and stopped and asked her how long she had been living there. She replied, "Not long," He then left, and in a few days came back, and this time she asked him in. He stayed only a few moments and left.

The next time he came was on a Sunday evening about 7:30, and he left at 9:30 o'clock. The next time he came her sister, Ada, was at work. It was about 19 or 11 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Wimner was out on household business. She was in the kitchen. Thaihimer came in, shut the door, threw her on the floor, put his hand over her mouth, and said if she hollered he would choke her, or that if she told on him he would kill her. This was the only time, she said, that Thalhimer had ever been with her alone.

When asked why she had not told her

No other witness was put on the stand, and Judge Witt announced that the law made a killing where a person had believed his daughter to have been assulted a case of manslaughter, and that he would grant the prisoner ball in the sum of 5000.

sum of \$5,000.

For some minutes it was thought that the matter of fixing up the bond would be deferred until this morning, but in a short while Messrs, Maurice J. Griffin, of the police force, and M. J. Nash, one of the clerks of the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts, stepped forward and went upon his bond. Wimmer was released, and went home with the members of his family.

WEEKLY TRIP TO THE SEA.

The Cheapest, Most Satisfactory Out-

Large crowds still find recreation and pleasure at Newport News, Norfolk, Old Point, Buckroe Beach, etc., every Sunday, by taking the popular Cheaspeake and Ohlo special seaside excursion. Train leaves Broad-Street-Station next Sunday (September 20th) at \$230 A. M. Round-trip, \$1. Stone ballast track; two-hour schedule; a clean, quick ride to the sea. Specially arranged prices for dinner at Old Point. Returning, leave Old Point at 7 P. M., Norfolk at \$230 P. M.; also 7 A. M. following Monday. Old Point tickets good only on date of sale. HORACE F. SMITH, Manager. HORACE F. SMITH, Manager.

SEPTEMBER AT THE SEASHORE The C. & O. Special Sunday Excur-

sion Still Very Attractive.

Next Sunday (September 13th) morning, at 83% o'clock, the usual popular Chesapeake and Ohio Sunday Seaside Excursion-train will leave Broad-Street Station for Old Point, Buckroe Beach, Newport News, Norfolk, &c. The round-trip is only \$1. A stone-ballast track and two-hour schedule give our patrons a "quick clean ride to the sea." The train is unsurpassed for comfort. Surf bathing, ocean breezes, and superb hotel accommodations. Returning, leaves Old Point at 7 P. M., Norfolk 3.36 P. M.; also, 7 A. M. the following Monday. Old Point tickets good only on date of sale. Specially-arranged prices for dinner at Old Point.

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The crowds still continue to take aftjoyed by the 20 people who made the trip, the weather being delightful, but owing to the early fail weather which has set in, Mesers, Michie and Adams have decided to run toe last "Trilby" the excursion of the season on Sunday, September 20th. These cheap excursions have been greatly enjoyed by the citizens of Richmond this summer, and as Sunday, September 20th, will be the last one of the season, the public should show their full appreciation of Messrs. Michie and Adams's efforts to give them cheap should show their full appreciation of the season, the public should show their full appreciation of Messrs. Michie and Adams's efforts to give them cheap

The Southern railway has put in a rate of one fare for the round-trip from all points on its line within a radius of 150 miles from Richmond, on account of speaking of Hon, W. J. Bryan in Rich-mond Friday night, September 18th. Tickets sold September 18th, good to re-

Extra coaches will be placed on reguiar passengers-trains to accommod

Richmond College

opens Thursday, September 24th. Catalogues may be had at the college or at any of the city book-stores. Crutches, Trusses, Braces, Rubber Air Pillows and Cushions, all kinds of Pure Medicines, Mineral Waters,

&c., &c., at OWENS & MINOR DRUG CO.'S. Full Stock of School-Books and School Stationery at retail. THE J. W. RANDOLPH CO.,

one box of Dr. David's Liver Pills are worth sixteen of other kinds for the curs of sick headache, biliousness, constipa-tion, and liver troubles.

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old Sores, Scrofula, Eczema, Bolls, and all skin and blood diseases with Dr. David's Iodo-Ferrated Sa rilla. It makes rich, red blood, and gives health and strength.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, September 14.-Fore-RAIN cast for Virginia: Light showers; variable winds; showers Wednesday. North Carolina and South Carolina;

Fair weather Tuesday, followed by in-creasing cloudiness and light showers Tuesday night or Wednesday; southeasterly winds.

Threatening weather and light rains may be expected in the Atlantic States, ...

THE WEATHER IN RICHMOND TESTERDAY was warm and cloudy the greater portion of the day. The skies at midnight were

overcast. State of thermometer: 

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**SEPTEMBER 15, 1806.**